THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1853.

The Union of yesterday confirmed the report which we gave of the annexed appointments by the President, ail of whom entered on their duties yesterday :

JAMES G. BERRET, Postmaster of Washington. William A. Bradley.

BENJ. B. FRENCH, Commissioner of the Public Buildings, in the place of William Easby.

JONAH D. HOOVER, Marshal of the District of Columbia, in the place of Richard Wallach.

Although we must on principle, no less than from respect for official fitness and fidelity, dissent from the propriety of a majority of these removals, yet as, according to the anti-republican and unfortunate usage which has grown up in our Government, they were to be regarded as inevitable, we must do the President the justice to say that he has, so far as we are acquainted with the new incumbents, selected competent and estimable citizens for the posts in which they are placed. Of the new Postmaster and the new Commissioner we can speak from personal acquaintance. They have long resided in the city, are identified with its interests, and are highly esteemed as gentlemen and citizens.

## TREATY WITH PARAGUAY.

We learn from the Alexandria Gazette that let ters have been received from the Hon. John S. PENDLETON, Chargé d'Affaires to the Argentine Confederation, in which he states that he has concluded and signed a Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation with the Government of the Republic of Paraguay, and that the treaty has been approved and ratified by the competent authorities of that Government. So that it only awaits the approbation of the Government of the United States. and the exchange of ratifications, to go into effect.

The details of the treaty will, of course, remain naknown until published by authority; but it is to be presumed that it is of the usual form and substance, as the Representative of our Government would not be authorized to accept any other, and not at all likely to take any which is not perfectly satisfactory.

This treaty is one of very great importance to the commerce of the United States, since it opens to our merchants a country not only the richest and most populous in South America except Brazil, but one which has been heretofore closed against all foreign intercourse whatever; and is therefore in its whole extent an entire and new addition to the commerce of the world.

More than a million of people, scattered over a coun try larger than New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia together, and which produces in the greater part, if not throughout its whole extent the richest articles of commerce-tobacco, rice, cotton, indigo, &c .- must prove, if not immediately, certainly in a very short time, a most valuable addition to the business of the commercial States, and especially to the United States.

It is a country not adapted to the production of wheat, and must always rely on a foreign supply of breadstuffs, except Indian corn, which it produces very well. It has no manufactories, and must supply itself also from abroad with most of the articles of that class which its new wants and its vast resources will at the same time demand and

enable it so easily to pay for. This country was one of the first of the South Ameri can States which threw off the authority of the mother country. Its geographical position, on the head-waters of the Rio de la Plata, or rather at the head of navigation, and fifteen hundred miles from the Atlantic, has not only secured its independence, but protected it entirely

from any attempt at its re-subjugation. one of the most remarkable men who has performed a part in the government of States during the present

century. For upwards of thirty years the celebrated Dr. FRANCIA continued to maintain his authority by means of a system of the most remorseless tyranny and capricious cruelty of which there is any example in the history of the world. One of the means by which his power was continued unimpaired to the moment of his death was a policy of non-intercourse and isolation as complete and inflexible as that of the Island of Japan. The laws of the country (which were nothing but the edicts of Francia, who united all power in his own person) forbade the entry of any human being into the territory of Paraguay on any pretext whatever. Of the few who by any chance did enter none were permitted to return; a very few did escape, and from their imperfect reports only has the world for half a century had any consciousness of the existence of this Republic, so called.

The talents of Francia, profiting by the perpetual confusions and civil wars of the surrounding provinces, enabled him to protract so long this singular anomaly. Being himself the strongest power, and standing perfectly aloof from all connexions whatever, he was allowed his own way for the third of a century, and died in the full' possession and exercise of his power.

After his death the present President Lopez was ap pointed. Although Lopez is not a tyrant, he has still but very gradually relaxed the system of Francia in respect to foreign intercourse. He has steadily refused to make treaties, though repeatedly solicited thereto, not only by the South American States, but by the European Powers.

Within the last six months he was persuaded to make a treaty with the Argentine Confederation, and now has signed and caused to be ratified one with England, the United States, France, and Sardinia.

All these Powers, acting at one and the same time, and in concert, have at last succeeded in obtaining the same conditions of intercourse and trade.

Our readers already know that Mr. PENDLETON, in conjunction with Mr. SCHENCK, succeeded in effecting a treaty with the Oriental Republic of Uraguay. This new mast for the last three days, in respect to the memotreaty with another of the South American nations, concluded by Mr. PENDLETON, justly entitles that gentleman to great credit for his exertions and abilities. All accounts speak in the highest terms of his devotion to the hoisted at half-mast .- Semaphore de Marseille, May 12. interests of his country, and of the signal success which has attended his efforts to accomplish the objects of his mission. He is still engaged assiduously in further diplomatic matters, which we doubt not will also be successfully terminated.

We are requested by Capt. Goddard to say that we were incorrect in stating that he resigned the having been attributed to them, there is much exasperaoffice of Captain of the Auxiliary Guadi. It was tion against the Latter-day Saints. A meeting was rehis intention to resign in July next, but he had not cently held in Mackinaw county, which adopted a series tendered his resignation when he received the of resolutions, and appointed a vigilance committee to act Mayor's note of dismissal.

The WHIG DOCTRINE of securing Southern rights, and maintaining Southern equality and independence, by adding to the MATERIAL STRENGTH of the South-by digging canals and building railroads; by encouraging home manufactures; by improving the soil; by increasing the population and wealth of the Southern States—this doctrine, in opposition to abstractions, political resolutions, secession, and hullification, is daily gaining ground among the People.—Alexandria Gazette.

PRENCH CRITICISM ON SHAKSPRARE .-- A French writer me tions, as a proof of Shakspeare's attention to particulars, his allusion to the climate of Scotland in the words, "Hail, hail, all hail!—grele, grele, tout grele. NEWS FROM MEXICO.

The New Orleans papers supply the details of late intelligence from Mexico, of which we had a brief telegraphic version a few days ago. The reported "revolution" at Vera Cruz does not appear to have originated in any political movement, or to have grown out of any opposition to President SANTA ANNA, but was the result of the unwillingness of the National Guards to disband. It was more of a mutiny than an insurrection. The par- settlement or rancho, on this bank of the river, called ticulars of the affair are thus given in the Vera Cruz papers :

On the 17th the order for the incorporation of the Na tional Guards in the troops of the line was received. As an early hour the Nationals assembled in the Place D'Armes, and symptoms of insubordination arose. Soon the streets were filled with soldiers and the conflict began the streets were filled with soldiers and the conflict began.

The Governor, Dn. Antonio Corona, immediately took possession of the barracks at Concepcion and Santiago and the Hospital, in which about one hundred and fifty regulars were stationed; while the Nationals kept possession of the Public Square, and posted themselves advantageously about the streets. Skirmishing between the two parties was maintained throughout the day, and some were killed and more wounded on either side. The Governor issued a proclamation declaring that the Supreme ernor issued a proclamation declaring that the Supreme Government recognised the services of the National Guard, and had no desire to depreciate them, and that the order of incorporation with the Battalion No. 7 was merely provisional. He called upon the insurgents to lay aside their hostile feelings and unite in maintaining the authority of the Government.

the Government.

This document did not allay the storm. The firing was kept up during the night, was suspended for awhile on the morning of the 18th, and resumed at about 9 o'clock. The Nationals had passed the night on the Square, and had chosen the Puerta Nueva and Fort of San Javier for their headquarters. The Governor was reinforced by a detachment of seventy men from the Castle. Through out the day the cry of "Send away the 7th Battalien!" was continually raised. The Council assembled and petitioned the Governor; but, as his terms included the immediate abandonment of hostilities, the Nationals re-commenced firing at 11 o'clock. After two hours more of fighting, the Governor made known to the insurgents that fighting, the Governor made known to the insurgents that they would be permitted to retire to their homes unmolested, provided they dispersed forthwith. Hardly had this pledge been announced, when a number of the Nationals recommenced firing on the regular troops, and the conflict was prolonged during the remainder of the day.

On the 19th discord still continued, but the fire of the rebels had somewhat slackened, in consequence of the withdrawal of many of them. At 5 P. M. another proclamation was issued, calling on the citizens to support the authorities, and to assemble armed in the Municipal Passed on Monday evening. A large number of bills were passed on Monday evening and yesterday morning and a good many rejected. Among the bills reforcign Consuls. This proclamation had an excellent effect. A large number of respectable citizens immediately repaired to the place indicated, and formed a force quite sufficient to overcome the insurgents. A patrol was formed, and the streets were effectually guarded. The firing ceased, the remnant of the Nationals slunk away, and on the 20th the city was completely restored to its wonted tranquillity. The loss of the Nationals is estimated at from forty to fifty, and many of them were

The New Orleans "Bee" gives the annexed summary of news from other parts of the Mexican

The difficulties existing in Tamaulipas have at length terminated. Gen. Woll, having been appointed Comman-der-General of that State, repaired to Tampico and addressed a proclamation to the citizens, requesting them to preserve order and union. Having done this, Gen. Woll was about making preparations to march against Ciudad Victoria, when he received advices that his authority was fully recognised by Villasana, the tribunals of justice, and

The degree of the 25th April has put twenty-four pubic journals hors de combat. The "Monitor" is dead; the 'Universal" is the Government organ; and the "Siglo." though in epposition, "roars as gently as a sucking

A decree of the 12th May enumerates the functions of embrace the superintendence of the internal affairs of the Government, the police, prisons, penitentiary, the press, national feasts, places of amusement, &c. The Cabinet is now divided as follows: Foreign relations; interior; jusice; ecclesiastical affairs and public education; improvement and commerce; war and navy; finances and public credit. The Ministers are Messrs. Alaman, Bonille, LARES, VELASQUES DE LEON, PORNEL, and HARO Y TA-

Another decree unites the officers of Governors of States and Commanders-General, investing them, in the absence of the Legislatures, with greatly extended authority, and prohibiting them only from issuing decrees ing offences, and encroaching upon the functions of liciary. With these exceptions their power is near-

Santa Anna has put forth a third decree requiring that the bodies of the Mexicans who fell in the various battles with the Americans, between the years 1846 and 1848, should be exhumed, and buried in mausoleums worthy of It exchanged the authority of old Spain for the rule of their courage; these monuments are to be erected in the neighborhood of the places where the engagements took place in which they perished. The remains of Gen. Vas- feared that famine will be the inevitable result. quez, who died at Cerro Gerdo, are to be deposited in a special tomb in the cemetery of Vera Cruz. All who fell at Molino del Rey and Churubusco are to be considered as having occupied a military rank one degree above that which they held at the time of their death. Lucas Balderas, who was killed at Molino del Rey, is to be considered a colonel of artillery, and his name is to be retained on the roll of his regiment as if he still lived! There is a good deal more of such stuff, but it is not worth the trouble

> The Minister of War has put forth a circular requiring the citizens to give up their arms and ammunition, and to deposite them with the Commander-General. This is another Napoleonic stroke of policy.

The project of a National Bank appears to have been abandoned.

The peeple of Huesteca have petitioned the Government to be allowed to form themselves into a Territory, with the name of Santa Anna. It is thought their prayer will

The Governors of the States are instructed to seek out all seditious individuals who are in favor of the annexation of Mexico to the United States, and to punish them as traitors to the country.

The circulation of foreign coin is strictly prohibited; all

such coin must be sent to the mint for recoinage. For the convenience of the poor, however, the Governor of the District makes known that he will exchange small sums, less than a dollar, for Mexican money of the same value. The city of Mexico is not altogether tranquil. Several assassinations have occurred, and a number of soldiers have been killed while in conflict with the citizens of the

capital. Meanwhile the theatres are in full blast, and are superbly decorated whenever Santa Anna deigns to visit Gen. Almonte, Minister to the United States, was t cave Mexico on the 15th, en route for Washington That redoubtable personage, Count Raousset de Boul-

bon, and his projected expedition to Sonora, seems to give the Mexican Government a vast amount of trouble. Despatches have been sent to the Governors of that State, of Sinaloa and Lower California, to raise troops and resist the invaders with all the means at their command.

HONORS PAID AT MARSEILLES, IN FRANCE, TO

THE MEMORY OF VICE-PRESIDENT KING. The Flag at the American Consulate in this city is dressed in mourning, and has been hoisted at halfry of Mr. King, Vice President of the United States, recently deceased. The flags of the American shipping in our port have in like manner been

THE MORMONS IN MICHIGAN. - We learn from a com munication in the Detroit Advertiser that serious troubles have arisen between the Mormons and the fishermen on Lake Michigan. It seems that the Mormous have established themselves on an island in the lake, and many depredations on the property of fishermen on the east shore against the Mormons, who, it is stated by the correspondent of the Detroit Advertiser, have control of the tribunals before which the offences charged against them must be tried. Appearances indicate that violence and bloodshed are not very remote.- Union.

WALTER TAYLOR, who was convicted at the late Circuit Court, Hartford, (Conn.) of fraud in reference to Pensions, has been sentenced to the State Prison for ten years. On four of the indictments found against him no trial was had,

In the vicinity of Lynn, lately, according to the Bay State, a farmer had fifteen fowls killed by lightning. The fluid struck and shivered a poplar tree near the coop, but did not, from appearances, strike the coop itself. The feathers of the dead fowls had the appearance of baving been exposed to a hot fire and were badly scorchedFURAYS ON THE RIO GRANDE

FROM THE BROWNSVILLE (TEXAS) FLAG OF MAY 4. MORE FILIBUSTERISM UNMASKED .- Just as we GENOA, MAY 9th, 1858.

are going to press we learn from a reliable source of another partical foray upon Mexicoby a lawles band of misnamed Liberators. It seen is that o the 20th ultimo a band of some twenty-five thieves headed by a man named Taylor, previously organ ized in the vicinity of the Rio Grande city, repaired to Guardado, some five miles below the Mexican town Mier, where they crossed a portion of their band as drove over to this side a large number of horses an mules, which had been quietly gathered together by the occomplices prior to the arrival of the above-named rul ians. After crossing, the robbers sought to make goo their retreat by flight with their booty ; but justice will it otherwise. The inhabitants of Mier and vicinity a sembled, pursued even to this bank, overtook, soundly flo ged the desperadoes, and recovered their property. In the foray, however, the life of one of the injured party was sacrificed; a citizen of Mier was killed in the encounte, though the lives of three of the banditti paid the forfeitwe would it had been the extermination of the wh band. We know that a clamorous outcry will be raised the now very small number of those who, under the pocritical cry of liberators, would seek to justify rages like this and that upon Reynosa; but we un tatingly declare it, in our present condition, an actiful plant the property of the particular thinking posting the particular thinking posting the particular thinking posting the particular thinking the particular thinking posting the particular thinking just retation, and we also all the law-abiding, just-thinking portion of the period of the valley view it as we do. They have suffered the acts of these men beyond forbearance, and co that the sufferers of Mexico have, in this case, but formed for them a duty that they are determined to paform for themselves. The People here feel their stre aided by their clear knowledge of right and the protecting poisonous nest of vipers; and, while it is the dut of every good citizen to enter earnestly into the work we

eing taken for his debts. The constitution looked to the Legislature passing some law on the subject, righs and privileges as citizens of this. but it seems the two Houses could not agree as to the manner in which the exemption should operate; and witter quarters at Rome and Naples. Most of them ap but it seems the two Houses could not agree as to so no bill was passed. The whole property of the debtor is therefore still liable, as under the old constitution, for

The Senate rejected the bill to incorporate the Maryand and Delaware Canal Company. As the title and purpose of this company seems to be something like that of the Ship Canal Company, it has caused a doubt whether it is not the same, and gives rise to fears that the making of the proposed ship canal from the Chesa-peake bay to the Delaware bay has thus been defeated. We have pleasure in being able to dismiss all such fears. The companies are not the same, and their titles are not exactly the same. The company contemplated by the charter rejected vesterday is the Maryland and Delaware Canal Company, and it proposed to make a canal to run from Elkton, in Maryland, to a river emptying into the Delaware bay. The other company (the charter for which passed both Houses of the Legislature, and is therefore now a law) is called the "Marvland and Delaware Ship Canal Company," and, as its title imports, is to make a canal through which ships and steamers of the largest class can pass. The canal it is to make is not to run above Sassafras river, and will be twenty-two his is attributed to causes likely to be met with everymiles long. So the rejection of the bill yesterday has where, and is not in the least calculated to diminish the nothing to do with the proposed ship canal.

[ Baltimore Patriot of last night.

THE FIRE ON THE OTTAWA RIVER, (CANADA.) Further accounts from Canada in regard to the detructive conflagration on the Ottawa river state that the area burnt over cannot be less than 2,500 square miles or about sixty miles in length by forty in breadth! The loss cannot fall short of £30,000, which for a country in its infancy is immense. The sufferers have, in addition to the loss of their buildings, lost the whole of their wearing apparel, farm stock, agricultural implements,

The inhabitants of Bytown and Aylmer have already held public meetings, and commenced subscriptions for

A letter to the Editor of the Montreal Pilot gives some

particulars, as follows: "As the wind blew a strong gale from the west, the destructive element spread with immense rapidity, devas-tating every thing in its course, the inhabitants having use their utmost exertions to save their lives-being obliged in many instances to take refuge in wells, cellars, and other places to secure their lives.

"The extent of the loss is as yet unknown; but it is certain that, in the Allumette's Island, (fifteen miles in length.) one hundred buildings have been destroyed, two churches, and some mills. The townships of Chichester and Sheen, on the north side of the Ottawa, have suffered greatly; the Calumet Island has suffered to the extent of sixty buildings, including the mills of Louis Brisard, Esq., and ten houses the property of the same gentleman. The township of Westmeath, Pembroke, Ross, Bromley, and Wilberforce, on the Upper Canada side, have suffered to a vary considerable extent."

Esq., United States Consul at Marseilles, has been elected an honorary Vice President of La Societe Universelle pour l'encouragement des Arts et de l'Industrie-a compliings, as well as to those of his numerous friends in this

RESPONSIBILITY OF TELEGRAPH COMPANIES .- A case inrolving the responsibility of Telegraph Companies for damages arising from an incorrect transmission of messages was recently adjudicated in the Cleveland (Ohio) and after eighteen months I am worth some hundreds, Court of Common Pleas:

A message was sent to Messrs. Bowen and McNamee of New York, from a commercial correspondent in Mon-roe, Michigan, giving an order for goods, among which was "one handsome" shawl. In the transmission of the message over the Lake Eric Telegraph Company's wires "one handsome" was changed into "one hundred," and that number of shawls accordingly sent. The shawls had to be returned to New York, and the plaintiffs claimed to recover charges for freight and for depreciation in value. The Court ruled that telegraph companies, holding themselves out to transmit despatches correctly, were under obligation so to do, unless prevented by causes over which they had no control; that the defendant was bound to send the message in question correctly; and that if it failed in this duty, whereby damage had occurred to the plaintiffs, the plaintiffs must recover. A verdict was accordingly returned for the plaintiffs for one hundred and

An important suit, involving the title to the entire town of Brownsville, Texas, has recently been tried and de-cided by the Fourth District Court of New Orleans. The suit was brought in November, 1851, in the name of body of the people with entire respect and much cordi-dity. His Excellency appears also to have made good ests upon certain lands situated opposite the city of Matameras, Mexico, and now the site of the town of Brownswille, Texas. The plaintiff alleged that the whole of these lands, together with Government improvements thereon, were acquired for and on account of plantiffs, Charles STILLMAN and SANUEL A. BELDEN—Stillman to hold one half, and the other half to be held by Belden and plain The plaintiff further alleged that Stillman and Bel ntly sold to Basse & Herd, attorneys at Brownsville, the right and title, as well of themselves as the plaintiff, to the lands in question. The jury found a ver-diet for the plaintiff, ordering Basse & Herd to reconvey all the title they had acquired to the plaintiff in ninety days, or pay to him \$214,000 in lieu of the title, and also to pay m \$25,000 damages.

FROM SARDINIA.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEWARK DAILY ADVERTISER.

The 6th anniversary of the free institutions of this antry [Sardinia] was celebrated yeste, day throughout the kingdom with unusual manifestation of popular enthusinsm. The grand fete opened in the Dorning with appropriate religious exercises, which filled the churches, and these were followed by military and civic processions. bearing emblematic banners and devices, and performing various evolutions. In the evening every town was illu minated, according to arrangements made for the purpose.

At Turin, the capital, three days have been devoted to the joyous occasion. The King, the Court, both Houses of Parliament, the municipal, military, and civil institutions of the city, and all classes of the people, unite cor dially in keeping this grand three days' festival. The elegraph reports that the illumination last evening was surpassingly magnificent. The various public edifices appear to have been converted by the genius of the artists imployed to devise and superintend the illuminations into so many burning temples to liberty, bearing on every

aide, and in all their phases, expressions of the general joy. In this brilliant spectacle the Palace and the two Parliament Houses shone conspicuous above all the rest. After the religious ceremonies of the morning there was a grand review by the King in the Royal square, and arious extraordinary equestrian exercises afforded pleasure to some 50,000 people on the Champs de Mars during the afternoon. Fireworks, balls, processions, concerts, ac. will diversify the anxiversary rites during the remaining two days of the fete.

The truth is, that liberty is something more than a name here, and the people know how to appreciate it, and to honor its defenders, at the head of whom they place their gallant young King. Surrounded by despots and slaves, and living in the midst of the most affecting scenes arm of their Government, to disperse or exterminate is of oppression, under the necessity of keeping constant watch over their intrenchments, they have a vivid sense of its value. You in the United States, happily born under free institutions, and enjoying all the blessings of liberty as the common sun and air, with scarcely a fear or care, can know little of the intense joy of an emancipated Italian. To him liberty is a new birth, a resurrec tion, a resurrection from death.

The Parliament of this kingdom has recently passed on Tuesday evening. A large number of bills were passed on Monday evening and yesterday morning, and a good many rejected. Among the bills rethe Parliament of this kingdom has recently passed a stringent bill against the slave trade and all traffic in men. Vessels engaged in the trade are forfeited, and their ewners and men subjected to the severest penalties. ected by the Senate was the one to exempt the All men are declared to be free within the jurisdiction of property of the debtor to the amount of \$150 from the country, and its citizens residing in other countries cannot hold or deal in slaves without a loss of all their

tched with specimens of Italian genius and industry or the New York Crystal Palace exposition.

### LETTERS PROM LIBERIA.

An intelligent colored citizen of Baltimore has hand d to the Baltimore American for perusal' a number private letters received by him from persons who emigrated from that city to Liberia, and whose cha cter for veracity and rectitude of conduct are well own to their acquaintances here. The writers all conar in speaking very favorably of their adopted country nd express themselves not only satisfied but delighted ith the change they have made. They represent the mate as being peculiarly congenial, and the soil as ex edingly fertile, and state that the emigrants from the nited States have been generally very successful in seuring homes for themselves and acquiring the means of mfortable livelihood. Some one or two instances are poken of where emigrants have been unfortunate; but orce of the statement that the country affords greater facilities and opportunities for the advancement of the plored race than they can hope to enjoy in any other part of the world.

The American extracts from letters written by Asbury F. Johns and Jacob M. Moore, now citizens of Liberia, both of whom are well known in Baltimore, and any statements of theirs we are assured are worthy of fullest confidence. Mr. Johns writes under date of March 16th.

"Although I do not intend to persuade any man to immigrate here, yet I do say that I would not exchange my with that of an colored man in the United States. I love Africa, her children and her people, and though I claim kindred with all the children of Ham, dispersed wherever they may be throughout the length and broadth of the carthy yet particularly the people of Libe-ria are my people, their God is my God; the weal or wo of their country my interest. We are establishing here, through the providence of God, and under, I believe, his especial omniscient care and protection, a home and an asylum for the oppressed sons and daughters of Ham, a sovereignty and a nationality, for we are a distinct and ndependent nation. \* \* \* In relation to your coming here, I know you can make a good living and be ser viceable to the country, and so can any one else who comes here with that determination; but, as I said before,

Under date of March 14, 1853, MOORE writes as fol-

" Friend Walker: We are all in good health and pro sixty buildings, including the mills of Louis Brisard, Esq., and ten houses the property of the same gentleman. The township of Westmeath, Pembroke, Ross, Bromley, and Wilberforce, on the Upper Canada side, have suffered to a very considerable extent."

The Philadelphia Inquirer says: "We are pleased to notice that our esteemed fellow-townsman, Jno. L. Hodge, Esq., United States Consul at Marseilles, has been election and nonorary Vice President of La Societe Universelle pour l'encouragement des Aris et de l'Industrie—a compliment as deserving as it is no doubt flattering to his feelings, as well as to those of his numerous friends in this city."

"Friend Walker: We are all in good health and prosperity." \* \* \* "I have more than I can do daily, and that to my profit. My income here is nearly \$100 per month. I attend to the immigrants at the Virginia reception house, for which I get \$42.50 per month, but this does not interfere with my private business." He then alludes to his family and friends, all of whom are spicken of as being in good health and prosperity." \* \* \* "I have more than I can do daily, and that to my profit. My income here is nearly \$100 per month. I attend to the immigrants at the Virginia reception house, for which I get \$42.50 per month. Unit this does not interfere with my private business." He then alludes to his family and friends, all of whom are spice of as being in good health and prosperity." \* \* \* "I have more than I can do daily, and that to my profit. My income there is nearly \$100 per month. I attend to the immigrants at the Virginia reception house, for which I get \$42.50 per month. I attend to the immigrants at the Virginia reception house, for which I get \$42.50 per month. I attend to the immigrants at the Virginia reception house, for which I get \$42.50 per month. I attend to the immigrants at the Virginia reception house, for which I get \$42.50 per month. I attend to the immigrants at the Virginia reception house, for which I get \$42.50 per month. I attend to the immigrants at May. The nominees are: Samuel Benedict for President, E. J. Ray for Vice President; and J. J. Roberts for President, S. A. Benson for Vice President." \* \* \* "You know me well; come out here and you will never regret it, and come at once. Your six months provision will

> In relation to the condition of the immigrants the other letters corroborate the statements of Messrs. Johns and Moore, and several of the writers are anxious to have their friends follow them.

### CUBAN AFFAIRS We have looked over with interest the late Havana pa-

pers giving an account of the tour of the Captain General, Don VALENTIN CANEDO, through the most important districts of this island. We are so used to hear from many sources of the bitter hostility that exists between the Government and the people, that we supposed if these representations were true there could not fail to be indications of it on this occasion. No such hostility appeared, however, in a degree to indicate general disaffection. And we refer here not merely to the descriptions of the Ha-vana Journals, which may be supposed to represent the Government interest. Letters written by persons evi-dently hostile to Spanish rule, though they are differently colored, lead us to the same conclusion, that the Captain-General, in his progress, was welcomed by the grea use of his time. It was not a more tour for show and pleasure. Every where, we observe, he carefully examined the condition of the hospitals and other public institutions, and studied the wants of the different distriots. This is wise statesmanship, and if there was more of such communication between the governors and the governed in Cuba, we should hear less of disaffection there, and vast sums that are now devoted to objects of warlike precaution might be more profitably expended in advancing the industrial interests of the colony. Such n change we hope to see, and we cannot imagine a surer way of attaining the object than that which the Captain-General has recently opened .- Charleston Mercury.

A private letter from the remarkable traveller, Madam was, ayes 1,938, nocs 818. In honor of the result, a grand railroad jubilee is to be held near the mouth of Brook's Gap, on Saturday, June 4. A free dinner will be prepared for the occasion, to which all the citizens of Rockingham and Shenandoah are invited.—Alex. Gazette.

MR. COURSE NEW FORMULA.

We published in our paper of the 14th instant an article by Mr. Cours giving a new method of calculating the priods and distances of the Planets; and on the 21st we reserved a note from a dista ruished professor of this city saying he end his friends had som this article in-

ders, and a single isolated fact, interesting as such, but of little importance, and forced to suit the ideas of the writer.'

This note we were "at liberty to communicate to the eminent mathematical scholar who endorsed Mr. Coves so extravagantly;" and we deemed it due to the gentlemas referred to to send him this letter, as it was upon his high reputation and endorsement we had given the article to the public; and here is his reply:

"Yours of the 23d is before me, with the letter of Professor \*\*\*\*\* and the printed article in the Intelligencer. My opinion of that article was formed from the article itself, without personal bias; for I have no personal acquaintance with Mr. Cours, having never seen him, though I think highly of his powers of original thought and philosophical investigation. I am sorry to say the note of Professor \*\*\*\*\*, with whom I am equally unacquainted, is very far from giving me a similar opinion of him.

" After receiving the article of Mr. Cours I went over the calculations and applied his new formula to several of the Planets. On forwarding the manuscript to

"Mr. \*\*\*\*\* says 'the article contains nothing new except its blunders, and a single isolated fact, interesting as such, but of little importance.' With careful examination I have been unable to detect any blunders.' As the article does not pretend to present any thing new except one single 'isolated fact,' it is fair to resume that it is the same fact which the learned Professor admits to be true, and 'interesting as such, but of little importance.' If the truth of the new fact is admitted, it will vindicate its own importance in due time. This new fact is simply the basis on which rests

the new formula of Mr. Cours. Mr. \*\*\*\*\* thinks it 'of little importance.' To my mind, if true, it reveals the most important law in astronomy discovered since the days of Kepler -a law by which the distance from the sun can be readily ascertained from the time of its revolution; or the time of its revolution can be ascertained from its distance. "In this new method the diameter of the sun is the unit of

measure, and the ratio between the circumference and diameter of a circle; that is, the circumference of a circle whose diameter is one-viz. 3.14159+-forms the basis of the formula. The calculations are simple, brief, and readily performed, and their results, when applied to the various planets in the solar system, seem to give evidence of a general law sufficient to carry conviction to a clear philosophical mind, though it might fail to shake a scientific 'old fogy' who was wedded to his idols. Kepler was laughed at by the school-men of his day when he announced his great laws, which afterwards became the foundation of astronomy, and he coolly told them he could wait a hundred years. The story of Galileo, too, is well known. Great and new steps in philosophy and science are much more frequently made by outsiders than by the professional schoolmen; and it has long been a notorious fact in the world that these professional school-men are probably the last to see and acknowledge new truths thus presented, and the last to forgive such intrusions of interlopers into their learned presence. But the world does move, never-

# LIBERIA AND COLONIZATION.

At a business meeting of the Massachusetts Colonization ociety, held at Boston on Wednesday, the officers of last year were re-elected for the ensuing year, Hon. Simos GREENLEAF being again made President. The Secretary of the Society presented the following abstract of the annual report :

Receipts for the year ending April 29, 1853, \$9,241: lonized at the Society's expense during the same period: From Georgia, 11; Virginia, 16; Missouri, 22; Tennessee, 26; total, 75. Sent out by the Parent Society during the same period, including the above, 838; increase over the preceding twelve months, 576. Sent but by the ciety up to December 31, 1852, 3,123; free born, purchased by themselves or friends, 242; emascipated gratis, 4,092; total, 7,457; total up to April 30, 1853, 7,682. Rescued from slave-ships and baracoons on the coast, about 1,000; colonized at Cape Palmas by the Maryland Society, about 1,000. Extent of seacoast, including the Maryland colony, about 520 miles.

The principal speech on the occasion was delivered by John H. B. LATROBE, Esq., of Baltimore, a gentleman occupying the position of President of the American Colonization Society, in the place of the lamented Henry Clay. He began by saying that he had been unduly praised by Mr. BROOKS, who introduced him. Though he made the first map of Liberia, it was due to Gen. HARPER, with whom he was then a student at law, to say that he suggested the name of Liber, which means a free man, to which there needed to be only a small addition to make it the euphonious Liberia. The name Fredonia was previously suggested and rejected. The orator, after allud ing to the general colonization which has been going on from the beginning of human population, spoke of the beginning of the American Colonization Society on the 28th of December, 1816, under the auspices of Henry Clay, John Randolph, and others. He traced the progress of the Society, and then proved, by a masterly argument, that colonization was the great and only hope of the free people of color, and of all who may become free his fortun in these United States; for the experience of the last

ustomers who resided in town to remain in his house after nine o'clock at night; if they asked for any more iquor after they had drunk their half mug, his reply was, No; you shan't have another drop! go home to your

The good people of Washington are to decide on Monday next whether they shall say to the liquor-sellers, " No! you shan't have license;" and to the rum-drinker, "No! you shan't have another drop; go home to your families.

DANGER OF TAKING THINGS FOR GRANTED .- It was objected to the system of Copernicus, when first brought forward, that if the earth turned on its axis, as he represented, a stone dropped from the summit of a tower would not fall at the foot of it, but a great distance to the west: in the same manner as a stone dropped from the masthead of a ship in full sail does not fall at the foot of the mast, but at the stern of the ship. To this it was answered that a stone, being a part of the earth, obeys the same laws and moves with it; whereas it is no part of the ship, of which consequently its motion is independent. This solution

THE MEXICAN BOUNDARY.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 2, 1858. To the Editors of the National Intelligencer :

I beg leave to send you for publication an extract from an official letter, written by Major WM. H. EMORY, surveyor and astronomer on the part of the United States to "run erted in the Intelligencer with reg, et; for, says he, and mark the boundary line "between our territory and such articles place us in the unpleas ant position of that of the Republic of Mexico, and sent to the Departthat of the Republic of Mexico, and sent to the Departbeing regarded as approving them if we re main silent, ment of the Interior. I am not aware that the opinion being regarded as approving them if we re.
whilst we should be somewhat ashamed to apprend our or the official acts of that officer, on the subject of the names to any published refutation of them. The article in question contains nothing new except its bluc- before been presented to the public. The letter from which the extract is taken was transmitted to the Senate, with a mass of the later correspondence of the Commisstop, by the present Hon. Secretary of the Interior, or the 21st of March ultimo, and was ordered to be printed on the 22d of the same month. This letter appears in Senate executive document No. 6, of the specir which, though printed, is not yet, I believe, published.

The importance of this paper will readily appear to the reader. It seems to remedy the only defect claimed to be found in the proceedings of the late Commissioner, in establishing the initial point of boundary upon the Ric Grande at 32° 22' north latitude, to wit, the absence of

the signature of the surveyor. I therefore commend it to the attentive consideration of such of your readers as desire to be correctly and thoroughly informed on the subject of our new Mexican Boundary.

EXTRACT FROM MAJOR EMORY'S LETTER.

" CAMP NEAR FORT DUNCAN,

\* \* \* \* \* \* \* On my reaching the ground to take charge of the survey, Nevember, 1851, I found that of the Planets. On forwarding the manuscript to Washington, I said in my very brief and hasty note, 'I have been much gratified at the conviction which it (the formula) leaves of its truth.' I have been over some of the calculations again to-day, and my conviction still remains, in spite of the pompous sneers of the learned Professor.

Lake charge of the survey, Nevember, 1851, I found that Mr. Bartlett and the assistant surveyor had agreed upon the initial point, 32° 22′, and that a great stone monument had been exercted, marking the point, and having the usual inscriptions, and the names of the American and Mexican commissioners, astronomers, and surveyors; and, as Mr. Salezar informed me, this had been hastened at the urgent request of the American astronomer and

"I also found that articles of agreement, based upon the letter of instructions from the commissioner to Col. Graham, my successor and predecessor as chief astronomer, had been entered into with Mr. Salezar for the survey of the boundary, and the survey had been commenced at the initial point, 32° 22', by Col. Graham.

"On the 30th of January, 1852, while on my route west of El Paso, in pursuit of the commissioner, I received unexpectedly, and certainly unsolicited, the letter of appointment of United States surveyor, and your two letters of instructions, one to myself, and a copy of the letter of instructions to Mr. Bartlett, dated November 4, 1851; in which it is directed that should the surveyor and your time differ with you (the commissioner) on any question connected with the survey, he (the surveyor) will defer to your (the commissioner's) opinion, until the case is

any time differ with you (the commissioner) on any question connected with the survey, he (the surveyor) will defer to your (the commissioner's) opinion, until the case is submitted and decided by the Department.

"The surveyor (Mr. Gray) came out long after the initial point was agreed upon and the monument erected and the line begun, relieved the acting surveyor, (Lieutenant Whipple,) and protested against the point. With the protest and the views of the commission before him, both sides, it is presumed, fairly stated, the Hoa. Secretary instructed the surveyor to sign the maps; but before the instructions reached him he was relieved, and I was appointed in his place, with the same instructions.

"I therefore considered the matter as settled, and the action of the Gövernment as final. 'The official documents which have been prepared for the purpose,' referred

ments which have been prepared for the purpose, referred to in my letter of appointment and instructions, never having been presented, no action has been taken in the matter definitely and finally to 'settle this important point.' I quote from my instructions, for, as I shall presently show, it has, by the views taken of the subject by

both sides, ceased to be an important point.

"But I have done this in compliance with the letter and spirit of my instructions. Mr. Salezar, the Mexican commissioner and surveyor, met me at the Presidio del Norte, August 1st, to sign the maps of the Rio Grande forming the boundary. Neither party had the maps pro-perly prepared, nor was Mr. Salezar at all prepared in perly prepared, nor was Mr. Salezar at all prepared in money or means to go on with the work at the rate I was progressing. I had already signed, conjointly with him as astronomer and surveyor, the only maps fit for signature; but he remained pressing me to sign other maps which involve incidentally the initial point agreed upon by Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Condé, Mr. Salezar, and Mr. Whipple, from which Col. Graham had started his survey of the river. I therefore, on the 28th of August, signed the maps according to my instructions, with the reservation contained in the paper, a copy of which is herewith sent, marked A, signed conjointly by Mr. Salezar and myself, and the statement therein referred to, setting forth on the face of the maps that it was the 'boundary line agreed upon by the two Commissioners, April 20, 1851.'

"I presume it was never intended I should give my certificate, as astronomer and surveyor, to the correct-

certificate, as astronomer and surveyor, to the correctness of the determination of a point which had been determined by the observation of others, and without con-sultation or advice of mine. On the other hand, I do not for a moment doubt the power of struct me on the subject, or hesitate as to my obey its mandates, which I understand as requiring me

only to authenticate the initial point agreed upon by the commissioners of the two Governments "In reference to the importance of the point, I think it as well to state that the line agreed upon by the commissioner, April, 1851, is about thirty three minutes north of the line contended for as that laid down on Disturnell's map, but reached about sixteen minutes of an arc further west; and as both lines run three degrees of longitude west; and as both lines run three degrees of longitude west, the difference of territory is three degrees of longitude, multiplied by thirty-three minutes of latitude, minus sixteen minutes of longitude, multiplied by about forty minutes of latitude, each having a middle latitude that may for the purpose of computation be assumed at thirty-two degrees. Neither line gives us the road to California, and the country embraced in the area of difference, with the exception of a strip along the Rio Grande, about nine miles long and from one to two wide, is barren, and will not produce wheat, corn, grapes, trees, or any thing useful as food for man or for clothing.

"Neither line will give a channel of communication for

posts along the frontier, without which it is impracticable to comply with the eleventh article of the treaty, which engages the United States to keep the Indians out

ANOTHER DUPE OF THE GIPSIES.

A Buffalo paper gives an account of the manner in which a citizen of Tully (N. H.) suffered himself to be duped by a band of gipsies. The gipsies located at Tully, about eighteen miles from Syracuse, by some means obtained possession of the fact that Mr. Garret Tully—from whom the town was named, and one of its most estim residents-had lost an account book, in which records involving some \$400 were kept. Thereupon Betsy Cooper, the queen of the troupe, applied to him with the request to tell his fortune, anticipating the result that would follow. He told her that he did not wish his fortune told, but if she would thirty-seven years proves that the colored people cannot rise in this country; and if they could, the competition that arises from the emigration of three hundred thousand of people to this country annually diminishes their chance of success. He then closed by an eloquent peroration, in which he came to the conclusion that "African Colonization, sooner or later, is Destiny."—Adveriser.

I thin how to recover his lost book he would pay her five dollars therefor. She replied that it could easily be done—only she must get together a certain amount of money, in order to produce the charm. He accordingly placed in her hands \$300 in specie, all he had at command; but upon consulting the oracle—an old astrological book of 1668—she found it was not sufficient for the purposes of the incention. Mr. Tally refused to entrust her with more; whereupon she returned to her gang and procured \$35, which she added to the pile. Strange to relate, this would not satisfy the spirits, and after much persuasion Mr. T. was induced to borrow another \$100. A LITTLE PIECE OF HISTORY.

In the early history of Hartford, Connecticut, Moses
Butler kept the tavern. The Seven Copper Club, named
thus from the amount which each member spent on the
evening they met, namely, seven coppers for half
a mug of flip, consisted of elderly men, who met to
hear the news. The writer adds: "Mr. Butler kept a
very respectable tavern. He would not suffer any of his
outstoners who resided in town to remain in his house contrived to substitute a parcel, as near like the original as possible, containing a rare show of pebbles and pewter, in place of the one containing the \$485, the latter of which she smuggled under her blanket. She then gave the parcel—the bona fide one, as he supposed—into Mr. T.'s charge, saying that it must remain unopened for four weeks, at which time she would return, and the lost book would be restored. She then took her departure, as she said for New York. The result can be easily imagined. Mr. Tully discovered at last that he had been duped. The gipsies were pursued, and the Ouesn Betsey and her royal consort were arrested; some of Queen Betsey and her royal consert were arrested; some of the property found on Betsey was identified by Mr. Tully.

> GREENWOOD CEMETERY AT NEW YORK .- This populous city of the dead is now arrayed in its spring attire, and its cool shades attract a large number of visiters. On an average, eighteen interments take place there daily; and passing the gateway, from morning fill night, is a nearly unbroken line of funeral processions. During a small portion of the year the daily number of interments reaches twenty-five or thirty. Since the 1st of January last the interments number 2,760. The total number of interments since its first organization to the present time is 26,470, of which 23,712 were made previous to the opening of the present year. The first interment took place in September, 1840.

> WASHINGTON TERRITORY is rapidly filling up with emigrants. There are fifteen saw-mills in operation in the Territory, besides several others in contemplation. A large number of persons are engaged in the lumber business, which has increased very greatly.